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CONSTANTINE ABDICATES THRONE

Revolution in Northern Greece Is Reported, With the King Yielding His Power to the Crown Prince, George

London, Sept. 1.—A serious revolution has broken out in northern Greece, according to Saloniki reports. King Constantine has abdicated his throne. Official dispatches from Saloniki this afternoon announced that the revolutionists are in control of the capital in Macedonia. The government forces in the Macedonian zone of Vardaria have joined the revolutionists. The Greek troops in Saloniki were disarmed and interned by the Axis. French forces after a brief resistance had laid siege to the palace and fighting had resumed.

Who apparently is cut off from communication with the outside world. The abdication of the King Constantine's son, Crown Prince George, is known to a revolutionist party favoring the allies.

The 47-year-old crown prince, George, following his father's abdication, is an idol of the Greek people and pro-ally in sympathy. It is understood to have the backing of Premier Venizelos, leader of the pro-war party.

The general mobilization of the Greek army has been ordered. It is believed that Greece, influenced by the declaration of war on Thursday, will immediately join the allies behind those of the Balkan offensive to which it is pledged.

EMBARGO CAUSE OF RISE IN PRICES

New York, Sept. 1.—Big eastern embargo was waiting for more definite action from Washington that would lift the no strike of the 400,000 employees before freight embargoes which became ineffective today and tomorrow were lifted.

In Pennsylvania it was said that some action might be taken to relieve the drastic embargo which places a ban on all freight and no definite assurances were given shippers. The New York Central is frankly waiting for more definite assurances that the embargo will be withdrawn. Other lines are expected to follow suit. Embargo on all perishable goods, including foodstuffs, livestock and automobiles are now in effect. This means there will be no fresh shipments of food to the larger cities until the embargo is lifted, and unless some definite word comes from the railroad the larger cities may see a similar lack without their supply of vegetables and other foodstuffs being replenished. Prices already are rising. Potatoes are up eight cents a pound. Produce advanced from 10 to 25 percent and meat followed.

At the Grand Central terminal, the Pennsylvania station and other lines the trains poured through, hurrying to the relief of the threatened strike. The New Haven reported several express trains in operation. Reports from New England summer resorts and all points along the Atlantic coast indicate that vacationers have been returning as rapidly as possible.

TEDDY ROASTS WILSON POLICIES IN MAINE SPEECH

New York, Sept. 1.—W. B. Willcox, chairman of the republican national committee, believes that Colonel Roosevelt's first speech in behalf of Hughes at Lewiston, Me., not only is of great value to the republican candidate but is a "noteworthy contribution to the history of the nation."

Plunging into the Maine campaign, Roosevelt assailed the Wilson administration for its Mexican policy, fayed hyphenism and held President Wilson responsible for "an evil revival of non-American and anti-American division along political-racial lines."

This is due, primarily, the colonel said, to the fact that "President Wilson has lacked the courage and the vision to lead this nation in the path of high duty, and by this lack of affirmative leadership has loosened the moral fibre of our people, weakened our national spirit and has encouraged the upgrowth within our borders of separatism along the lines of racial origin."

Roosevelt declared the citizen who seeks to shape American policy in the interest of the country from which he or his ancestors came has no moral right to American citizenship.

In a statement left at republican headquarters before his departure for Indianapolis, and given out today, based on the advance copy of Roosevelt's speech, Willcox commented at length on the colonel's denunciation of the administration's Mexican policy.

"We have all known," he declared, "that President Wilson constantly changed his mind on the subject of permitting the sending of arms and ammunition into Mexico, but no one has before presented the evidence of his vacillation in as concise and forcible form as Colonel Roosevelt."

The national committee called attention to Roosevelt's references to what he termed American intervention in Haiti and the "bloody peace" in Mexico.

"Mr. Roosevelt's speech was pure and unadulterated Americanism," Willcox declared, "and in supporting Mr. Hughes every one must realize that he is wholly unselfish, that he has nothing to gain for himself, and is actuated solely by motives of patriotism."

SERBS CO-OPERATE WITH ROUMANIAN TROOPS

London, Sept. 1.—A Serbian force commanded by General Gadjitch has entered Roumania to co-operate with the Roumanian and Russian and was enthusiastically received, according to dispatches here today.

RECOVER GROUND LOST TO BRITISH

London, Sept. 1.—The Germans delivered their heaviest counter-attack against the British lines last night since the Somme offensive began, making an onslaught on a front of nearly two miles, General Haig reported this afternoon.

Five separate attacks were launched against British positions on a 3,000-yard front in the region of Givency and Highwood, after a terrific bombardment. Large German forces were employed, but four attacks were repulsed, with heavy loss.

The fifth German onslaught carried the Teutons into an advanced British trench at two points on a small frontage. British gunners successfully silenced several hostile batteries of Beaurains, causing a big explosion. A British gas attack in the Ypres salient had satisfactory results.

HOUSE PASSES 8-HOUR LAW FOR R. R. EMPLOYES

Congress Makes Haste to Enact Measure, Acceptable to Trainmen, That Will Prevent the Threatened Strike, With Investigation by a Commission Created by the Act Before Final Award Is Made

Washington, Sept. 1.—After feverish haste in its efforts to thwart a railroad strike, the house late this afternoon passed the Adamson eight-hour law for train employees. This measure, acceptable to the brotherhoods as a preventative of the threatened strike, proposes an eight-hour day for train employees with 10 hours' pay, pending a six to eight months' investigation by a commission created under the act.

The official count was 239 to 56. Immediately after the bill passed, Democratic Leader Kitchin moved to adjourn to 11 a. m. tomorrow. He stated it was vastly important that every member be in his seat at that hour in order to consider the senate bill, which he said he had been assured would pass the upper house "some time before morning."

No unusual scene marked the passage; every one appeared to regard the matter as cut and dried.

The senate at a late hour this afternoon recessed until 8 o'clock tonight.

Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson may receive notification that Monday's scheduled national railroad strike has been ordered called off simultaneously with the formal notification tomorrow at Shadow Lawn of his renomination for the presidency. The senate plans to rush the eight-hour bill through before it adjourns tonight.

All arrangements for a night session were completed this afternoon. Senate leaders said they would remain in session even after midnight to get a vote. They said the bill the senate will put through will be the same as the Adamson (house) bill. When the latter measure comes up in the senate late today it may be submitted for the senate bill. In any event, senate leaders said, the completed bill should reach the president before tomorrow afternoon.

"The bill will go through the senate tonight," said Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, in charge of it.

The statement of senate republican leaders that they will not obstruct the legislation, increased the confidence of the administration men in the senate that the strike crisis is as good as ended.

Following adjournment of the republican senate conference, it was announced Senator Smoot will introduce a substitute resolution, to include provision for compulsory arbitration. Some of the members said there would be no attempt to filibuster against the committee's bill, but that strong effort would be made to get the arbitration provision in.

However, they said, they did not think it would be prevented from coming to a vote on schedule time.

The interstate commerce committee reported the senate bill favorably at 2:30 and unanimous consent to proceed with it was granted.

The senate bill, like that of the house, sets January 1 for the proposed law to go into effect and excepts electric interurban railways from its provisions. It sets the period of investigation from six to eight months, instead of six to nine months, and provides a per diem compensation of \$25 for commission members; it also provides \$50,000 instead of \$25,000 for expenses of the commission.

The senate bill provides also that the interstate commerce commission shall have power to fix hours of labor and prescribe just and reasonable wages for all railroad employees engaged in operation of trains in interstate commerce. Decision as to wages by the commission shall be made within six to twelve months, the commission under the bill having the power from time to time to change the hours and the wages.

General debate on the house bill ended at 2:30. Congressman Adamson introduced an amendment changing the effective date of the measure from December 1 to January 1. This was adopted.

A. B. Garretson, spokesman for the brotherhoods, refused to comment upon this amendment. Garretson and other leaders conferred with congressional leaders this afternoon.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was making feverish efforts to get in touch with Garretson and the other brotherhood leaders. One group of railroad men locked themselves in the house ways and means committee room and the doorkeeper, a brotherhood man, denied that any one was present.

Later it was learned that the brotherhood chiefs had informed their friends in congress that they were opposed to the amendment, but would accept it if forced to do so.

One portion of the senate bill which labor advocates fear will be bitterly opposed by the workers declares:

"Any worker who shall willfully delay, obstruct or hinder operation of trains shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

As soon as Senator Newlands completed his explanation of his bill, Senator Cummins asked:

"Does the section which imposes a penalty on all who delay or obstruct operation of trains apply to an employee who refuses to move a train?"

"It is meant merely to keep the arteries of trade open and to prevent any one willfully closing them," replied Newlands.

Senator Reed joined Cummins in an attack on the penalty section. He got Newlands to admit that that section and the one which gives the interstate commerce commission power to fix rates, rates and hours of labor were put in the bill by the committee and not in any way suggested by President Wilson. Reed declared the penalty section virtually means abrogation of the right to strike and involuntary servitude for the employees, although Newlands insisted it was not so meant.

An amendment by Congressman Sterling, Illinois, proposing that compulsory investigation be included in the Adamson measure was overruled as irrelevant. Sterling then offered a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to include such a plan.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The house defeated 120 to 81 an amendment to the Adamson bill by Congressman Clark, Florida, to include in the bill the 1,600,000 employees not affiliated with the four brotherhoods.

Washington, Sept. 1.—After a sharp fight the house this afternoon decided to exempt from the Adamson eight-hour bill's provisions electric interurban railways and independent railroads of less than 100 miles, except terminal companies.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—German troops recaptured from the British ground lost near Longueval and Delville wood in heavy fighting on the Somme front last night, it was officially announced this afternoon.

RUSSIANS TAKE 15,000 PRISONERS AND MANY GUNS

Petrograd, Sept. 1.—Russian troops captured 239 officers and 15,501 men in a resumption of the fighting on the eastern front yesterday, it was officially announced today. The captured booty includes six cannon and 55 machine guns.

Fierce fighting has broken out in the region of Lokachi, Sleksinetz and Halitz, the war office reported, after a fortnight of comparative inactivity on those sectors of the Russian front.

FRISCO READY FOR RAILROAD STRIKE

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Preparations for the threatened railroad strike continued today despite the apparent change for the better brought about by the introduction of legislation to avert trouble. Today the employees of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe are receiving friendly warnings from the companies, reminding them that any man striking forfeits his rights to pension and his seniority rights. In addition, the company is posting notices in all waiting rooms, ticket offices and freight depots, warning passengers and shippers that tickets will be sold or shipments received only when the destination can be reached by tomorrow night.

High board fences, with barbed wire on top, have been built around the terminal yards of the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, Santa Fe and Northwestern Pacific.

Railroads report today that more of their employees have definitely decided to remain with the company. With these and a reserve force of pensioned employees they expect to operate several trains daily. Even the Southern Pacific trans-bay ferry service will probably continue in case of a strike, for arrangements were made whereby the S. P. ferry boats, which are not affected by the strike, will operate between the ferry here and the Key Route pier.

Express companies have issued a notice that any goods they receive for shipment will be accepted only subject to delay. They will give their attention to keeping up the milk supply of the city.

There was further assurance today that the price of foodstuffs will be lower rather than higher as a result of the strike and embargo. This was noted in the slumping of the prices of all fruit and vegetables, owing to unusually heavy shipments.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF G. A. R. ELECTED

Kansas City, Sept. 1.—William I. Patterson, of Pittsburg, Pa., was today elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, receiving 436 votes out of 670 cast.

CONDUCTORS NOT TO JOIN IN STRIKE

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Conductors of five western railroads have voted not to join a strike if it is called, it was announced at the railroad general managers' offices this afternoon. A delegation of five men, it was said, already are on their way to Washington to notify the brotherhoods. About 2,000 conductors will be represented. The roads on which the men are employed are:

The Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pennsylvania, the Burlington and the Chicago & Alton.

The action was said by the managers to have been taken at a secret meeting last night.

ROUMANIAN NUTCRACKER AT WORK

Austrians Held in Precarious Position, and 400 Square Miles of Territory Is Re- linquished in Transylvania

London, Sept. 1.—Using the famous German "nutcracker" tactics, the Roumanians are pressing forward rapidly on both wings, squeezing the Austrians out of all southeastern Transylvania.

The Austrians, caught in the center and in danger of being crushed by the jaws of the "nutcracker," already have abandoned more than 400 square miles of Transylvanian territory to the invaders. At least a dozen towns and villages have been captured by the Roumanians since war was declared Sunday night. So rapidly are the Austrians retreating on the center that there has been little heavy fighting and but few prisoners have been taken.

The Roumanian right wing, linked up with the Russians near the Bukovina frontier, is advancing on the famous old Hungarian city of Bistritza, 30 miles from the Roumanian frontier.

A Central News dispatch from The Hague today said that the Austrians are preparing to evacuate Bistritza.

Heavy fighting continues along the mountain front leading southward from Bukovina. Along the southern border of Transylvania the Austrians are attempting to make a stand in the mountain passes. The Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the Austrian front, admitting the surrender of Kronstadt and other towns to the Roumanians, indicated that the Austrians will fight stubbornly to hold Hermannstadt, former capital of Transylvania, and the Red Tower pass, the mountain gateway approaching Hermannstadt. Should the Roumanians burst through this pass in large force, they might cut off and capture the Austrians retreating from southeastern Transylvania.

Forty-five miles farther west, however, the Roumanians have pierced to Valkan pass, it is admitted at Vienna, and have marched ten miles northward into Transylvania to the railway town of Petroseny.

TRANSYLVANIA NOT TO BE EVACUATED

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Despite statements appearing in the Austrian press, the Teutonic forces have no intention of evacuating the largest part of Transylvania, the United Press was informed this afternoon.

The plan of campaign contemplates the evacuation of only a few places. From several of these the Austrians already have retired. The withdrawal in each instance was a part of a plan agreed upon many months ago and was simply for the purpose of straightening and shortening the line.

Vienna dispatches regarding the captures in the early fighting of Transylvania has increased the public confidence in the success of the Austro-Germans in this new war theater. It is stated that wherever the Austrians made a stand they repelled superior Roumanian forces with comparative ease.

Similarly, on the Greek front the Bulgarians have had little trouble repelling Serbian advances. The war office today announced that Serbian attacks in the region of Coganaka Planina and Moglena broke down.

BAD PRINT